

ALDRICH PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR RESERVE ASSOCIATION

No Central Bank in Plan Laid Before Monetary Commission.

MAIN OFFICES IN CAPITAL

Long-Awaited Scheme for Currency System Reform Made Public.

Washington, D. C., January 17.—Senator Aldrich's long-studied plan for reforming the currency system of the United States became public today when it was laid before the National Monetary Commission.

Briefly it proposes a great association of national banks to be known as the Reserve Association of America, which shall be the fiscal agent of the government, issue circulating notes, a uniform rate of exchange, rediscunt commercial paper, and deal in bank acceptances and government securities.

The senator's plan was presented in printed form, as Mr. Aldrich had been hurried off to the south by his physicians the day before. In his letter of transmittal to Vice-Chairman Representative Vreeland, the senator wrote that the plan presented was purely his own, and not necessarily that of the commission. Much good had been found in the government banks of Europe, he said, still none of them would be applicable to needs in this country. He declared he believed the good results which they obtain can be reached without the creation of a central bank, and expressed the conviction that his plan would reach those results without being open to the criticism which might well be brought against such an institution.

Development of Previous Law.
In some respects, Senator Aldrich's plan seems to be a high development of the law of 1908, which bears his name, giving to national banks of approved standing the authority to issue additional currency in times of emergency, secured by proper collateral.

He proposes that the Reserve Association of America shall be chartered with a capital of \$200,000,000, which shall be subscribed by national banks in amounts relative to their capitalization. Half the capital shall be paid in and the other half remain on call. Only the United States government and banks owning stock in the Reserve Association would be depositors there. No interest would be paid on deposits. The government, however, would deposit its cash balance and all its receipts in the association, and all disbursements would be made through it in much the same way as the bank of England manages the finances of Great Britain.

The association would offer to buy the United States bonds now owned by the national banks for circulation of bank notes, and assume the redemption of the notes they secure. As fast as national bank notes were presented for redemption, notes of the association would take their places which would be covered by one-third gold or other lawful money, and the remaining portion by bonds of the United States or other bankable commercial paper.

Centralized at Washington.
In substantially the same way as the Bank of France operates from the state to the department, the arrondissement, the canton and finally the little commune, Senator Aldrich's plan is to have the operations of the Reserve Association centralized at Washington, where a governor, appointed by the President, and removable for cause, will be in charge with a board of forty-five directors. The organization would extend to branches, each in charge of a manager and a board of directors, and these branches in turn would extend to local associations of national banks, which make up the whole.

To that end, the United States would be divided into fifteen financial districts.



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH.

tricts. In each of them would be a branch of the Reserve Association. In each branch there would be local associations of national banks. Each must be composed of not less than ten banks and each would elect its own board of directors. Each local association in turn is entitled to one director on the board of the branch in which it operates. To the board of each branch will then be added an additional number of directors equal to one-third the number of local associations represented, who shall fairly represent the industrial, commercial, agricultural and other interests of that community. They must not be officers of banks.

Way Directors Are Chosen.
The fifteen branches then in turn each elect a director to the board of the Reserve Association and the other thirty are then chosen in the following way:

Six ex-officio members shall be governors of the Reserve Association, who shall be chairman of the board, two deputy governors, of the association, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Comptroller of the Currency. Twelve more will be elected by representatives of the banks of each district. The board as thus constituted will then select twelve additional directors—making forty-five in all—who shall represent the industrial, commercial, agricultural and other interests of the country, none of whom can be officers of banks.

Thus the operation of such a system will resolve itself in separate banks, represented in the local associations, which in turn are represented in the branches, and the branches will be represented in the main organization. A bank in a local organization may apply to have its commercial paper guaranteed. Secured by the pledged assets of that association, it may be rediscouted at the branch, and in turn rediscouted at the Reserve Association. Such commercial paper, when properly backed with security, may then be used as the partial basis for the issue of notes, and thereby the scheme expects to provide an elasticity to the national currency, such as prevails in Europe.

Features of Plan.
In the abstract, the following are some of the features of the plan: After the stockholders of the association receive a net profit, and the surplus of the Reserve Association amounts to 20 per cent. of the paid in capital, all excess earnings shall go to the government.

Notes and bills which the government will discount for its members will be limited as to time of maturity, and

the amounts so rediscouted will never be allowed to exceed the capital of the bank which applies for the rediscout. Provision is made for discounting the obligation of a depositing bank.

The rate of discount will be uniform in the United States, and will be fixed from time to time by the executive committee.

The association shall have power to acceptances of such character as are commonly known in the market as "prime bills," and may invest in bonds and short term obligations of the United States, and also in the securities of foreign governments as may be approved.

The association shall have power at home and abroad to deal in gold coin and bullion and grant loans upon other. It will have power to buy and sell bills of exchange abroad, maintain bank accounts in foreign countries, and buy, sell and collect foreign bills of exchange.

National banks would be authorized to recognize acceptances drawn upon them, properly secured, and never to exceed one-half the capital and surplus of the association. Organization of banks to do business in foreign countries would be authorized, and their stock might be held by national banks.

New Class of Banks.
A new class of savings banks authorized to have savings departments and loan money upon real estate would be authorized, and another class, to be in effect national trust companies, would be created. All would be under the inspection and supervision of the government.

National banks may choose to retain their note issues, but whenever a bank retired part or whole of its notes, it would surrender its right to reissue them, and the power of issue would eventually be concentrated in the reserve association.

The 2 per cent. bonds now held by the national banks would be taken up, if the banks cared to sell them, by the reserve association, and the association agrees to hold them ten years. With approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, however, the association would have the right to sell these securities after two years at a rate of not more than \$50,000,000 a year.

In addition to authority to issue notes to replace any national bank notes outstanding at the time of its organization, the reserve association would have authority to issue other notes up to \$500,000,000, paying a graduated tax as the amount increased.

All notes of the association would be a first lien upon its assets, and would be payable on demand in lawful money at the head office or any of its branches.

The notes of the association would be legal tender for all obligations, taxes and debts, except those of the government which are specifically payable in gold.

That, in brief, is Senator Aldrich's plan, the fruit of a lifetime of study and work, which many of his friends declare will be his monument. The senator has said he does not expect its immediate approval or that any formal action will be taken upon it. He presents it as a basis for criticism and discussion.

WILL ASK FOR \$250,000.

Trustees of Elks' National Home Want Modern, Fireproof Building.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., January 17.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Elks' National Home, held last night at the home, in Bedford county, it was decided to make an appeal to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Atlantic City, probably in July, for an appropriation of at least \$250,000, with which to construct a modern and fireproof building, to take the place of the building now used, and to care for the eighty veteran Elks who have become charges upon the order.

Last year the Grand Lodge refused to change the location of the National Home, and it is believed by members of the trustees that provision will be made to protect the veteran Elks from fire hazard, that exists in the present home.

JUDGE MAY REVOKE LICENSE OF BRISTOL LIQUOR COMPANY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Bristol, Va., January 17.—Judge Kelly of the Virginia Corporation Court, today heard the case of the Bristol Liquor Company, whose license he threatens to revoke, because its house was kept open Monday following Christmas, when all other saloons were closed. It is alleged that the business was so conducted that day as to make it a public nuisance. Many witnesses were examined. The case will be argued Saturday.

Lecture by Dr. Wayland.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Harrisonburg, Va., January 17.—Tonight, before the Economic Club, Dr. John W. Wayland, of the chair of history at the State Normal School, lectured on "Economic Crises."

Rocky Dale Farm Changes Hands.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Roanoke, Va., January 17.—The Rocky Dale Farm, on the National Highway, situated one mile from this city, in Roanoke county, has been purchased from the Oliver family at a cost of \$24,000. The farm contains 200 acres of land, and is one of the richest farms in the county. The corporation which has purchased the property has decided to divide it into five-acre tracts and put it on the market.

BILL TO PROVIDE STATE BUILDING

Million Dollar Bond Issue Is Proposed in North Carolina.

MEASURE FOR NEW COUNTY

Appropriation for Monument for Southern Women Is Urged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—Duplicate bills were introduced today in the Senate and the House of the North Carolina General Assembly, providing a \$1,000,000 administration building for the State, the building to occupy the square north of Capitol Square, bounded by Edenton, Halifax, Jones and Salisbury Streets, a part of which is now the site of the Agriculture and the Supreme Court buildings, which are to be torn away to give place to the new structure. It will take about \$50,000 to buy up the privately owned property on the square.

The bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator Boyden, of Rowan, and in the House by Hon. Asbury Horne, of Johnston county. Both made stirring speeches in advocacy of the measure, which provides a \$1,000,000 bond issue. It is believed here that this movement has every indication of enactment into law. It was just this plan that Ex-Governor Jarvis, of Greenville, so strongly advocated last week in his address before the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association and the members of the General Assembly. The building is to provide for all the administrative departments of the government, including the offices of the governor, so that the present State House will be left solely for the legislative branch of the government. The Supreme Court and its library, the State Library and the Agricultural Experiment Station will also be domiciled in the new administration building, as will be the Hall of History, the State Museum and the archives of the State Historical Commission.

Senator Gardner, of Cleveland, introduced in the Senate today a bill incorporating the North Carolina Inter-urban Railway Company, to construct an electric trolley line from Greensboro via Cherryville, Shelby and Carolina, to Asheville.

Both houses ratified the bill for Greensboro's commission form of government.

Hoke County Bill.
The hearing of the proposition to create Hoke county out of parts of Robeson and Cumberland, with Raeford as the county seat, is to be heard Tuesday, January 24, by the joint Legislative Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns. A number of prominent citizens of Lumberton, here on some other matters, say that there is really no probability of the proposition getting a favorable report, much less going through the Assembly. Every member of the Legislature from that section, they say, except Senator McLocklin, who lives in the proposed new county, is fighting the proposition to divide the county. Sentiment among the members of the Legislature, it is said, is not much inclined toward the creation of any new counties at this session.

A petition was presented in the House this morning by Representative Kellum, of Lawrence, from women of the Cape Fear section of the State, urging that this General Assembly make an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the Southern women of the Confederacy, to be erected at Richmond, by the participation of all the States of the Southern Confederacy.

Statement by Graham.
Senator John W. Graham, of Orange, is receiving a large number of inquiries from traveling men as to his attitude on the mileage book question, and for answer he has prepared a general statement, which he is mailing to all who write him. He cites a decision of the United States court, and in his statement says that the Legislature has the right to fix the maximum rate to be charged by railroads, but does not have the right to make an exception in favor of those who desire to buy mileage books at what might be called wholesale. He says the recommendations of Governor Kellum that the general rate be reduced to 2 cents per mile, unless the railroads will allow mileage to be pulled on the trains, is in conflict with the decision which he cites.

The Tullington bill, designed to prohibit all State officers from accepting fees from corporations to prosecute claims against the State, has been reported favorably by Judiciary Committee No. 1, of the House.

The Wake County Good Roads Association has launched a campaign in this county. The Legislature will be asked to authorize the bond issue, subject to the vote of the people.

A charter was issued today for the Borden Brick and Tile Company, Goldsboro, capital \$50,000, by K. F. Borden and others. Another new corporation is the Alamance Power Company, of Newlin Township, Haw River, capital \$50,000, by F. L. Williamson, J. H. White and others, for the generation of electric current from the water power of certain falls in that locality.

A Surprise Marriage.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., January 17.—A surprise marriage took place Saturday night at the rectory of the Grace Memorial Episcopal Church, when Miss Harriet Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Johns, was married to Thomas J. Ligon, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Edwin R. Carter.

Accepts Call to Texas.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Warrenton, Va., January 17.—Rev. E. S. Hinks, who has been in charge of St. James Episcopal Church, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1910, has accepted the call to St. Paul's Church, in Waco, Tex. Rev. Mr. Hinks handed his resignation to the vestry of St. James this afternoon.

MEETS IN LYNCHBURG.

Christian Ministerial Association in Four Days' Session.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., January 17.—The Virginia Christian Ministerial Association met this morning at the Virginia Christian College for a four days' session, the feature of which will be nine lectures by Professor F. G. Deweese, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., on church governments. Many prominent ministers of the Christian churches are present, and the president, Rev. J. D. Humber, of Staunton, is presiding.

South-Atlantic Life Insurance Company

Eleventh Annual Statement

December 31, 1910

(Valuations by Virginia Ins. Dept.)

Assets

Mortgage loans (value of security at least double amount of loan).....	\$423,801 57
Loan on company's policies (secured by reserve).....	75,388 36
Premium notes (secured by reserve).....	14,207 83
Bonds and stocks.....	329,560 00
Cash in office.....	3,629 07
Cash in banks.....	34,892 57
Net uncollected and deferred premiums (secured by reserve).....	11,955 80
Interest accrued.....	7,304 87

Total admitted assets..... \$900,800 07

Liabilities

Legal reserve on policies in force (paid for basis) as computed and certified by the State Insurance Department.....	\$625,517 00
Claims awaiting proof.....	11,500 00
Dividends on deposit with company and interest thereon.....	13,742 25
Premiums paid in advance.....	986 33
Interest paid in advance.....	2,083 91
Taxes accrued.....	3,443 47
Dividends apportioned.....	7,470 86

Net Surplus for Protection of Policyholders Over Legal Reserve, 236,056 25

Total liabilities..... \$900,800 07

Increases of 1910.

	1909	1910	Increases
Gross Premiums.....	\$ 290,225 72	\$ 342,319 05	\$ 52,093 33
Insurance in Force (paid for basis) ..	8,921,461 00	10,905,650 00	1,984,189 00
Admitted Assets.....	745,756 25	900,800 70	155,044 45

Increases of Five Years

	1905	1910	Increases
Gross Premiums.....	\$ 101,722 53	\$ 342,319 05	\$ 240,596 52
Insurance in Force (paid for basis) ..	2,876,228 00	10,905,650 00	8,029,422 00
Admitted Assets.....	393,617 87	900,800 70	507,182 83

Dividends Paid and Apportioned to Policyholders \$23,350 16

Paid Policyholders Since Organization and Now Held to Their Credit, \$1,033,094 07

Officers

E. STRUDWICK, President;
S. W. TRAVERS and HENRY W. ANDERSON, Vice-Presidents;
CHAS. G. TAYLOR, Jr., Secretary and Actuary;
J. ALLISON HODGES, Medical Director;
D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary;
A. O. SWINK, Manager for Virginia.

Directors

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Philip Whitlock,	J. Scott Parrish,	J. C. Hagan,	J. W. Perry,
S. W. Travers,	E. A. Saunders, Jr.,	L. M. Williams,	Fergus Reid,
S. D. Crenshaw,	E. L. Beniss,	H. D. Eichelberger,	Tazewell Taylor,
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When Is a Lobster a Prince?

WHEN dressed with Wesson Snowdrift Oil, the year of salad dressings. It is rapidly supplanting olive oil for sauces, salads, etc., producing the richest, most delicious results possible. It is odorless, tasteless, purely vegetable, and refined in the extreme, by a process exclusively known to this oil. Sold by all dealers who carry the best lines; made by

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.
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COOK BOOK FREE. Ask your dealer for the celebrated Wesson Snowdrift Oil cook book. If his supply is exhausted, write at once direct to our Atlanta office, giving dealer's name, and we will mail book free with splendid testimony from leading Women's Clubs, etc.

SO YOU

Can know the very fine quality of our Canned Vegetables—packed in fields where grown—to retain the fine fresh flavor—to preserve the natural tenderness—have opened for your examination and criticism the following varieties:

OKRA. Louisiana selected. Small, rich and nutritious. \$2.25 dozen, 20c each.	SPINACH. Select fresh garden; elegant pack. \$2.25 dozen, 20c each.
TOMATOES. Extra solid pack; fancy ripe selected; large 3-lb. cans; best packed. \$2.25 dozen, 20c each.	REFUGEE BEANS. The tiniest—tenderest—finest selection with the real garden flavor. \$2.75 dozen, 25c each.
BAKED BEANS. Packed by the original "Lewis," in Boston—the old-time kind. \$1.65 dozen, 15c each.	AMBROSIA. Maine's fairest selection of small kernel Corn, of the tender sugar variety. \$1.90 dozen, 18c each.

Confound not these offerings with the usual quality obtained elsewhere.

HERMANN SCHMIDT,
Phones: Monroe 101 to 106. 504-6-8 East Broad Street.